S.No.	State/U.T.	No. of Reports	Surplus Power capacity (in MW)
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1	11.50
4.	Maharashtra	6	84.10
5.	Pondicherry	1	8.40
6.	Tamil Nadu	5	41.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	3	19.20

13 bagasse based cogeneration projects have already been established by sugar mills in three States, aggregating to a surplus power generation capacity of 42 MW. A capacity of 49 MW is at an advanced stage of implementation. Further progress by sugar mills will depend upon finalisation of equipment, necessary statutory clearances, financial closure, signing of Power Purchase Agreement with the State Electricity Boards, etc.

Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award

*550. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA :
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-tem regarding irregularities in awarding the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize for 1995 appearing in the 'Statesman' dated November 16, 1995 and the 'Economic Times' dated June 20, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government/CSIR propose to take steps to ensure that this award is given only to those scientists who undertake work in India so as to promote technical/scientific work in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both the news items pertained to the Bhatnagar Prize in Physical Sciences for the year, 1995 given by CSIR to two Scientists. The news item in Statesman reported that the rule concerning eligibility of the award namely "that the Award be given to Scientists for research contributions made in India, primarily during the five years preceding the year of the prize" was flouted in this case.

The news item in Economic Times reported that while resolving the controversy, CSIR had not honoured the assurance that it gave to the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, to set up a new Committee to go into the Awards issue afresh. The facts are that to resolve the controversy, CSIR had constituted a new High Powered Committee with the approval of the then Vice-President, CSIR consisting of experts who were not already members of the Advisory Committee which had recommended the awards earlier. The new High Powered Committee considered afresh all the nominations and recommended that the award be given to Dr. M. Barma, who fulfilled all the eligibility criteria. CSIR did honour its commitment to the High Court to set up the new Committee.

(c) CSIR will ensure that the award is given only for research contributions made primarily in India during the five years preceding the year of the prize.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Crude Oil Production

*551. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether crude oil production during 1996-97 lagged behind previous year's level;

(b) if so, the production of crude oil during 1996-97 upto July 31, 1996 and the percentage of shortfall in production in comparison to 1995-96;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall;

(d) the target of production of crude oil fixed for 1996-97; and

(e) the steps taken to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d) Crude oil production target for 1996-97 is 36.312 MMT. The production during April to July 1996 was 10.650 MMT which is around 10% less than the production of 11.833 MMT during the corresponding period of the previous year. The reasons for shortfall in production are—

— Reduction in anticipated production from the major fields of BRBC, especially Bombay High and Neelam, due to unexpected reservoir behaviour, not in conformity with earlier predictions.

— Subdued activities in ERBC due to continued adverse operating conditions.

(e) Various steps taken to increase indigenous production of crude oil are—

(i) Development of new fields and additional development of existing fields.

(ii) Implementation of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) Schemes and extension of some EOR schemes from pilot scale to full scale field application.

(iii) Implementation of certain specialised technology such as extended reach drilling, horizontal and drain hole drilling.

(iv) Obtaining the services of international experts wherever considered necessary.

(v) Maintenance of reservoir health through workover operations, pressure maintenance methods/ stimulation/artificial lift operations.

(vi) Encouraging the participation of private/joint venture companies in the oil exploration and development programmes.

[Translation]

Rate of Realisation for Power

*552. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of realisation for power is only 20 percent all over the country;

(b) the rate of realisation in agriculture, industry, small-scale industry, Railway sector, separately;

(c) whether there is a threat to the economy going haywire because of low rate of realisation; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps the Government propose to take to increase the rate of realisation and to prevent the theft of power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) During 1994-95, average rate of realisation from sale of power from various Sectors is given below :

Agriculture	19.43 Paise/unit
Industry (including heavy, medium and small scale)	221.43 Paise/unit
Railway	254.33 Paise/Unit

(c) No, Sir. The average rate of realisation during 1994-95 was of the order of 86%.

(d) In order to improve the rate of realisation, measures such as recovery of arrears in instalments, disconnection of power supply, filing of cases in the Court and settlement of disputes through Negotiation Committee are taken. As regards preventing the theft of power, several measures have been introduced which, *inter-alia*, include installation of energy meters and setting up of special vigilance squads to conduct surprise raids for detecting pilferage of energy. Theft of electricity has also been made a cognizable offence under Section 39 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1910.

The Ministry of Power has been advising the State Governments to improve recovery of arrears by taking measures as stated above.

[Translation]

Requirement of Power for Delhi

*553. SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM' : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated overall requirement of power for Delhi by the year 2000 AD;

(b) whether part of (a) above is likely to be met from the Northern grid;

(c) whether part of (a) above is to be met from the local power stations;

(d) out of (c) above the availability as per the existing power plants;

(e) whether plans have been approved for meeting the balance requirement;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) As per the Report of the 14th Electric Power Survey Committee of the Government of India, the projected peak demand in Delhi by the year 2000 A.D. is 3179 MW.

(b) to (d) The additional power requirement of Delhi is proposed to be met partly from additional local generation and partly from Delhi's share in the Central power stations located in the Northern Region. The capacity available at present for meeting Delhi's power requirement is as follows :—

	Installed Capacity
(i) Delhi's own generation	592.5 MW
(ii) Badarpur Thermal Power Station	705.0 MW
(iii) Delhi's share in other Central stations in the Northern Region	1587.0 MW

(e) to (g) DESU has prepared an Action Plan (1995-2000 AD) for effecting fiscal and functional improvements, which envisage structural reorganisation and revamping of various wings of DESU so as to turn it into a more efficient body. It, *inter-alia*, includes new capacity addition, maximising generation from existing units, stregthening T&D System in Delhi, adoption of better demand